

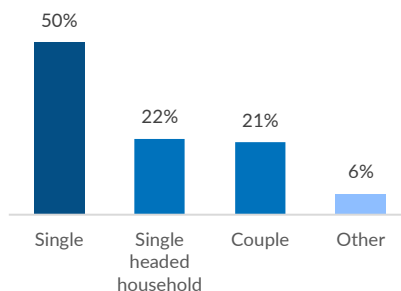
UNHCR leads and coordinates with partners the Inter-agency **Protection Monitoring of Refugees in Greece**, jointly collecting data through interviews with individuals who have international protection in Greece. From January to December 2023, 825 interviews were conducted, targeting a population of recognized refugees, temporary protection status holders, and asylum-seekers. This report highlights the **key findings** from **193 interviews** conducted with **refugees from Ukraine** who are holders of temporary protection status.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

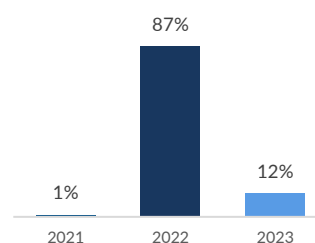


The majority of those interviewed have been in Greece since 2022, with only 12 per cent arriving in 2023. Eighty-seven per cent of those interviewed were female and 13 per cent were male. Two out of three expressed their intention to stay in Greece next year.

Household type in Greece



Year of arrival in Greece

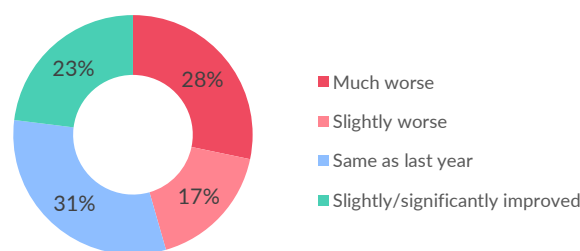


2. SELF-RELIANCE



The top three challenges refugees faced in living independently were the inability to afford rent (72%), not speaking Greek (35%) and unemployment (25%). Only one out of three were self-accommodated. One third of the respondents do not speak Greek, and 59 per cent have limited knowledge of the language.

Refugees' financial situation as compared to last year



Even though nearly everyone stated that they could purchase food for themselves, one out of four reported that their financial situation had deteriorated significantly since 2022.

3. PRIORITY NEEDS & EMPLOYMENT

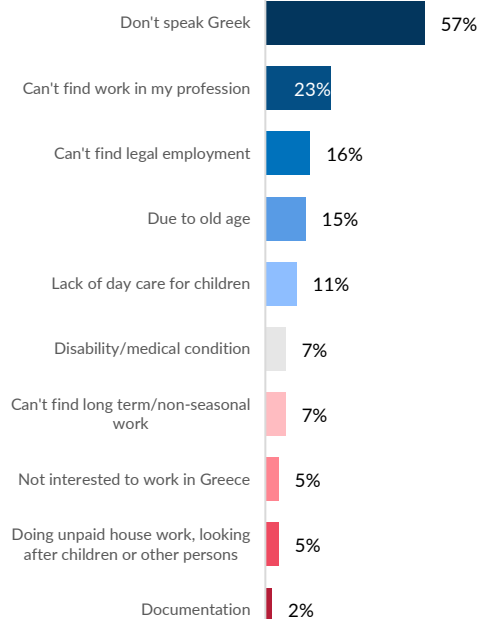


Employment and financial assistance are among the top needs for half of the respondents. At the time of the interview, 6 per cent of the respondents were unemployed. Among the 38 per cent who reported being employed or having been employed, only half had signed a contract.

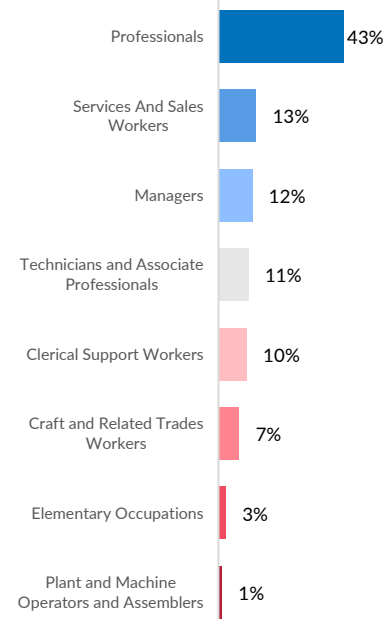
The main impediment to employment was not speaking the language (57%), which one in three identified as a priority need. Inability to find employment in one's profession and lack of childcare services are among the main obstacles for not being able to work. In addition, older refugees or those approaching retirement age face additional barriers to access work.

Other priority needs included health/medical services (31%) and education (24%).

Biggest challenges refugees face in finding a job



Refugees' occupation in the country of origin



4. DOCUMENTATION

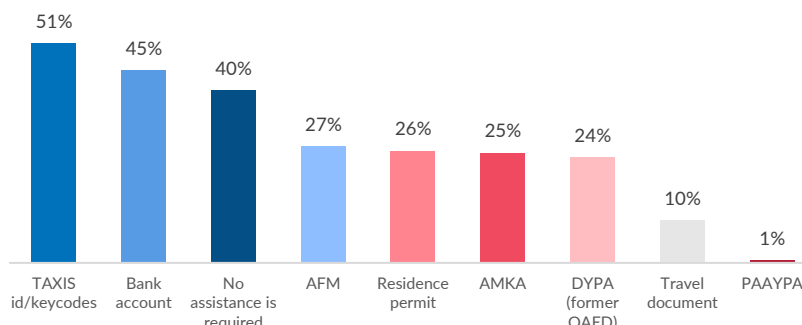


To live and work in Greece legally, refugees need a residence permit (ADET), a social security number (AMKA), a tax registration number (AFM), a social insurance number (AMA), and a bank account.

While over 80 per cent of the respondents have TaxisNet codes and bank accounts, only half are registered with DYPA and only one out of three have issued insurance registration number (AMA).

Of those interviewed, almost half have requested assistance with the issuance of TaxisNet codes as well as opening bank accounts.

Documents/services that refugees need help to obtain



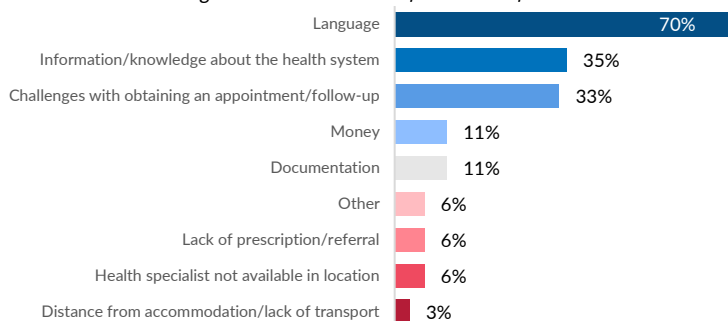
5. HEALTH & VULNERABILITIES



One out of three faced difficulties accessing health care, mainly due to language barriers and lack of knowledge about the Greek health care system. At the same time, 31 per cent of respondents either have special needs themselves or have family members who have them.

Obstacles refugees' face in accessing health services

Percentages are calculated out of those who faced obstacles

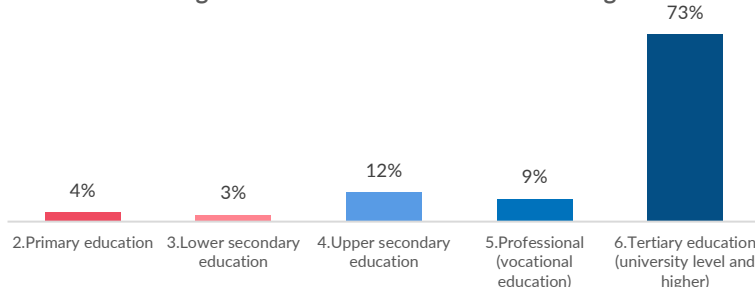


6. EDUCATION



The majority of refugees interviewed (73%) had university-level education, while 68 per cent of refugees with school-aged children stated that their children attend formal education.

Highest level of formal education of refugees



7. PROTECTION INCIDENTS



In 2023, only a small portion, 9 per cent, of those interviewed experienced some type of abuse or felt in danger since their arrival in Greece.

Top risks or dangers refugee experienced in the 2023 in Greece

(multiple choice)

